

A BEAUTIFUL STORY

A beautiful story is depicted in the picture entitled "Home Again," given this season with the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal. It is beyond doubt the best picture ever offered with that paper. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is growing faster and faster every year. It is the marvel of the newspaper world to-day and with such a picture as "Home Again," all for one dollar a year, it is no wonder the circulation grows. Every home in Canada should spend a dollar this season on this great bargain.

CHARLESTON

Miss Gladys Johnston, who is attending the Normal School at Ottawa, spent Thanksgiving at her home here.

Mrs M. J. Kavanagh is spending a few days in Brockville.

Mrs Chas E. Frye and son spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr and Mrs A. W. Johnston.

Mr and Mrs R. Foster recently visited friends at Melcombe.

Mr Geo. Godkin is very ill at the home of his nephew, C. W. Murphy, with whom he resides.

On Wednesday, October 18th, the marriage took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, Orleansburg, of Miss Catherine E. Burns to Ethan E. Ames of Canton. The bride is a grand-daughter of Mr John Foster of this place.

Mrs Percy Gifford is visiting her sister, Mrs W. C. Taylor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Nelson Earl

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I am specializing in the sale of the 28-gauge galvanized 4-lock shingles and can offer this high-grade roof covering at attractive prices.

When you want a new roof, write to or call on

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Random Notes (Continued)

in its pristine splendor, bowled it into illimitable space and imparted an undiminishable momentum and a velocity of 60,000 miles an hour, in its orbit around the sun, soon leaving a cannon ball, even if it kept its initial velocity, far behind.

And He, to all appearance, has equal pleasure in giving the spider, the ant, the bee a formula to work by, one which they have followed many thousand generations with unerring precision.

Who indelibly impressed this formula of wisdom, knowledge and understanding on their little pin-head brain? That God of all who with equal eye sees a hero or a sparrow fall.

Last season every man and woman who had bees, even a few colonies, stepped back in amazement at their pile of honey. It may be a generation before the like occurs again.

There are many details of Mr Livingston's apiary that are very surprising. He started in with a simplified form of 8 frame Langstrath—shallow super his favorite. In a few years he had about 100 colonies and was well satisfied with the quantity he extracted each year.

A reverse came in the form of Foul Brood from bees in the locality. Three of them were treated as ordered—they died soon after, 3 years ago. By his own simple attention he saved 7 colonies, all he had. They had been very bad with foul brood. His apiary is in fine condition now. He extracted this season 1,700 lbs from 60 colonies.

Last year Mr Smith of Northumberland, Ont., made \$500 clear from 75 colonies, spent 36 days only in the year. Good pay for a month. But a boy beekeeper not far from this, James Berry, Sweet's Corners, made \$500 from 42 colonies. Oliver Hayes, near Athens, about the same amount from 42 colonies. Mr Holmes, an eminent bee-keeper in Athens, with about 100 colonies, had a phenomenal yield. We don't know number of colonies or quantity of honey. He pays special attention to Italian bees.

Not the least indication now of foul brood in Mr Livingston's 60 colonies, working finely.

A Mystery—The case 8 years ago by Inspectors was pronounced a very strong one—disease in all stages. The case was referred to before the Association at Delta last winter, but no attempt made to explain why the disease vanished. Curiosity on tip-toe. Some suggest it may be cheaper to let it alone. However, it is proper to congratulate Mr Livingston as it was his own work.

Mr Livingston last year put out 14 hives and increased to 41. He extracted 2,700 lbs. Had he thought of it in time, he could have easily run the 41 colonies to 3,000 pounds by extracting closer and feeding as some do. He has never yet adopted feeding. As it is, the average is a magnificent one. He prefers the shallow supers for several reasons. One, they are much easier handled. He had 4 or 5 supers on some hives.

His experience as a bee-keeper is unique and remarkable. There is no discount on the truthfulness of above statements.

The variations and relations of cause and effect involve a puzzling problem. A man may start for Paradise, get side-tracked, fall asleep, face about, land in Perdition.

Lo the poor Indian, whose Soul proud Science ne'er taught to stray

Far as the solar walk or milky way,
Sees God in trees and hears Him in the wind.

And yet the fool says: "There is no God." When he breaks the Sabbath, when he blasphemes, when he becomes a prodigal, that double fool says plainly, "there is no God." When he deceives and wrongs his neighbor, that fool says in his heart "there is no God to see me." There are greater fools than the sincere honest skeptic.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days
And not about our sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief stops to make it,
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

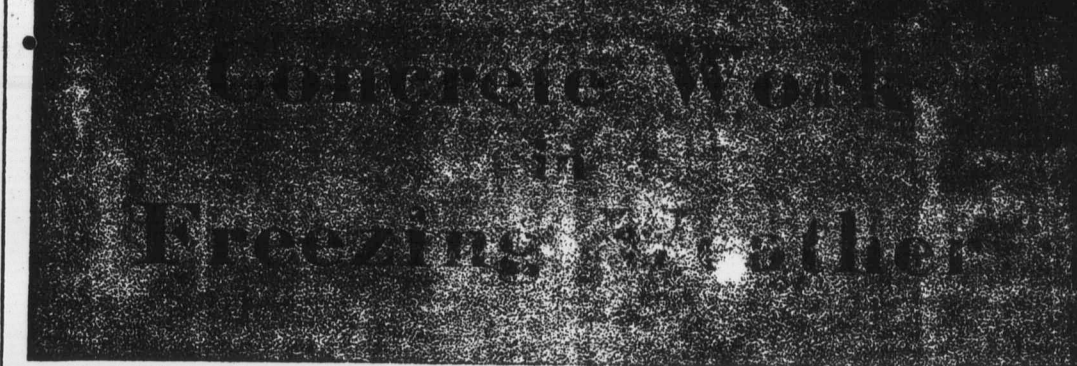
W. S. HOUGH.

LAME BACK

To have a lame back or painful stitches, means disordered Kidneys and the sooner you have the Kidneys and Bladder in a perfectly healthy condition, the sooner you will enjoy life. As far as we know there is only one remedy that is guaranteed to cure you, and that is FIG PILLS. If they don't make you a strong, healthy person in two weeks, your money will be refunded. 25c a box, at all leading drug stores, or mailed on receipt of price by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

—Farm and Dairy and the Athens Reporter will be sent one year to any address in Canada for \$1.50

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UNTIL a few years ago, although concrete had already been generally adopted throughout the country by contractors and farmers for almost all structural work, it was the practice to stop all work on this form of construction as soon as the cold weather set in.

It has been found, however, that concrete work may be carried on in cold weather successfully, and with but very little more trouble than under ordinary circumstances.

This fact is of great benefit to the farmer, as it is in the colder period of the year that he is able to find time for building and making the many articles around the farm to which concrete so readily adapts itself.

With a few simple precautions it has been found that concrete can be used, not only in freezing weather, but when the thermometer has been actually below zero.

If the concrete freezes before it starts to "set," it will not be injured, but if the freezing takes place after the "setting" action has started up, the concrete is likely to be damaged when it thaws, owing to the expansion of the melting water forcing the particles apart, and making the concrete crumbly.

On the other hand, if the concrete has a chance to become thoroughly "set" before freezing, no harm will be done. To give it this chance you must first of all prepare the materials as described below, and secondly, you must protect the concrete after it has been placed in the "forms."

PREPARATION OF MATERIALS.
Concrete will, on its own account, develop a certain amount of heat in

from "buckling" and makes the coils more regular in size.

Where concrete work is being done on a large scale, it is advisable to use the two-barrel heater shown in Fig. 2. This allows the water to be constantly replenished without reducing the heat of the water in the barrel from which the hot water is taken.

Most farmers, however, possess large boiling kettles, used during butchering time, or for making soft soap, etc. One of these will do equally well.

HEATING SAND AND STONE.
Sand and stone may be very easily heated by making use of two pieces of stove pipe, one piece for the sand and the other for the stone. The pipes are laid on the ground in such a position as to allow the wind to make a good draft. The fire is then built in one end. The flames pass through, heating the whole pipe, and as fresh fuel is added, the cinders are pushed along the pipe and gradually work out at the other end. The sand and stone should be piled on top of the stove

the "setting" process. But in cold weather, some outside assistance, in the form of artificial heat, is necessary. The best way to develop this artificial heat is to warm the materials before mixing. This shortens the time that it takes the concrete to "set" and lengthens the time necessary to bring it to the freezing point. Bear in mind that the less water used, the quicker concrete "sets." Therefore, it is advisable to use as little water as possible in the mixing during cold weather.

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HEATING WATER.

A simple and easily-made vessel for heating water is shown in the accompanying drawing. (See Fig. 1.) A coil is made of one-inch pipe with the ends fastened in the barrel and made water-tight. A small fire built under the coil will heat the water rapidly and will keep it in circulation, thus keeping all the water heated.

For this purpose it is wise to use a length of malleable iron gas-pipe, because it is easily bent into the required coil. This is done by taking a log or fence-post about the size of the coil and bending the pipe around it. This method prevents the pipe

pipes, and will soon thaw out and become heated.

In very cold weather, the cement may be heated by laying the bags on top of the sand, but this is not absolutely necessary, as the cement itself must be kept dry until used, whether the weather be hot or cold.

TEMPERATURE REQUIRED.

Materials should not be heated to too high a temperature. A good way to judge the proper amount of heat is to make them just hot enough to be comfortable to touch. Care should be taken not to use any frozen lumps of sand.

PROTECTING CONCRETE IN POSITION.

After the concrete has been placed in "forms" it should be protected so as to keep the heat in as long as possible. This is more essential in thin structures than in massive walls and foundations; for the latter will hold their own heat longer on account of their thickness.

Wooden "forms" are non-conductors, and will retain the heat in the concrete up to a certain point, but the concrete should be protected on top by a covering of canvas or

heavy paper, with a layer of ten or twelve inches of manure on top of this. Straw will also answer the purpose. If manure is used, care should be taken to prevent it from coming in contact with the concrete, as it will discolor it, and possibly even seep through sufficiently to weaken the structure.

PROTECTING THIN STRUCTURES.

In the case of thin walls where extra cold weather calls for additional

protection, heavy paper should be nailed to the vertical posts of the forms, (see Figure 4,) thus leaving an enclosed air space between each pair of posts. These air spaces will have about fifteen degrees higher temperature than the outside air. The "forms" should always be left on longer in cold weather, as it takes longer for the concrete to harden.

There is no reason why concrete cannot be used with complete success in cold weather if these simple precautions be followed.

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Stops Headache

Mr. E. F. Tomkins, Ex-Mayor of Cook says so.
"Your tablets are a safe and effective remedy for headache."

Mr Geo. Legge, Editor of Granby Leader, Mail says so.
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Major A. C. Hanson, B.A., B.C.L. says so.
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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST

No. 1 No. 8

Brockville (leave) 9.45 a.m. 4.20 p.m.

Lyn..... 10.10 " 4.35 "

Sealeys..... 10.20 " 4.42 "

Forlinton..... 10.38 " 4.53 "

Elbe..... 10.39 " 4.58 "

Athens..... 10.53 " 5.05 "

Soperton..... 11.13 " 5.22 "

Lyndhurst..... 11.20 " 5.29 "

Delta..... 11.28 " 5.35 "